FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

RUMORED ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN TO FRANCE-APATHY OF THE PEOPLE.

immediately strengthen its military posts on the Spanish frontier. It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered France. There is a rumor that the insurgent Gen. Prim has been arrested, but we have no authentic information as to the fact. The Pays rays that the Spanish army is loyal, and that the insurrection is confined to the provinces of Andalusia, and a few scaports. The following official announcement has been received from Madrid: "Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia are quiet. The Moniteur has the following: people are indifferent or repulsive to the project. Active measures are being taken by the Government for the suppression of the rebellion. The insurgents in Andalusia are retiring before the advance of the

EVENING .- The report that the Queen of Spain had crossed the frontier into France was premature. She still remains at San Sebastian; but it is his body was dragged through the streets of the Official dispatches from Madrid make the following statements: The insurrection has been suppressed in the City of Grenada. A battle was the defeat of the rebels. The disloyal movement is of Malaga and Seville. Letters from Cadiz say the citizens there have taken no part in the rebellion,

LA TORRE ACTING AS PROVISIONAL PRESI-DENT-ROYAL TROOPS JOINING THE INSUR-

LONDON, Sept. 24-EVENING.-The following is the latest news which has been received from Spain; The Government at Madrid has declared all Spain in a state of siege. Gen. Isnader, who was sent out with a detachment of royal troops against the Province of Santander, has joined the insurgents. A deperate affray took place in Santander between the opposing parties, in which several persons were nied by Gen. Serrano, the Duke de la Torre; and estimated that the force under his San Sebastian have declared against the Queen, and joined the Rebel fleet. The revolutionary leaders orders an attack on the people or patriot soldiers shall be adjudged a traitor to his country.

DENIAL OF A REPUBLICAN INSURRECTION. Panis, Sept. 24.-The rumored rising of the Republicans in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER SPEECH OF REVERDY JOHNSON. LONDON, Sept. 24.-The American Minister, Mr. Johnson, visited the Leeds Exhibition yesterday In reply to an address of the Exhibition Committee he reiterated his previous assurances of the mainte-He also paid an eloquent tribute of praise to the British army, and highly enlogized Lord Napier of Magdala, whose name, he said, was a household word in America, for his courage and humanity in the

NEWMARKET RACES-THIRD DAY. The races at Newmarket to-day were fairly at-

tended. The summary is as follows: The Triennial Produce Stakes, £16 each, 50 subscibers tere won by Mr. Merry's b. c. by Stockwell, beating Sh Six ran. The betting was 5 to 1 against Lincoln, and 2 to 1 against Strombon and Lady Dar.

BUENOS AYRES.

THE NEW PRESIDENT. London, Sept. 24.-Advices from Bueuos Ayres announce that Sarmiento, the newly elected President of the Argentine Republic, has been duly installed.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

Such is the deep interest excited by the stirring events of which the Kingdom of Spain is now the theater, that brief biographical sketches of the principal personages whom the incipient revolution brings prominently to view can hardly fail to be acceptable. They will serve incidentally to elucidate the state of affairs in that country, in connection with the present movement, which promises to lead to such important results.

Isabella II. of Spain, whose troublous reign seems to be about drawing to a close, is no longer a young woman. She was born at Madrid Oct. 30, 1830, and, consequently, one month hence will have completed her 38th year. The daughter of Ferdmand VII. of Spain, she is a Bourbon, and being the only Sovereign of that House which the revolutions of the last 80 years have left upon a European throne, with her downfall the world will in all probability see the last of the race-an event which the world will certainly have no reason to deplore. The circumstances attending her accession to the Spanish throne were of a peculiar kind, and have doubtless exerted a powerful influence both upon her personal character and upon the fortunes of the nation subject to her rule. Through the intrigues of her mother, the notorious Maria-Christina, the order of succession to the Crown of Spain had been set aside some months be-fore the birth of Isabella, through the suppression by Ferdinand of the law excluding females from the by Fernmand of the law excluding females from the throne of the Kingdom. Three years after her birth Ferdinand died, and Isabella, his oldest daughter, was proclaimed Queen under the regency of her mother. But there was another claimant to the throne in the person of the late King's brother, Don Carlos, whose were the proported by a large throne, in the person of the late King's brother, Don Carlos, whose pretensions were supported by a large party in Spain; the consequence of which was that immediately after the King's death a formidable insurrection broke out in the northern part of the Kingdom. This was the commencement of a civil war which lasted for nearly seven years, and which ended at length in the triumph of the Christina party, as the adherents of the Regency were called, over the Carlists, or supporters of Don Carlos. This was in 1859, when is abella was only nine years old; but she was not destined to enjoy the tutelage of her mother, whatever that was worth. Previous to the close of the war the supporters of the Regency had become divided into two great parties, the Moderados, or Conservatives, and the Excitators, or the country for France, where he joined succeeded in extorting important concessions from her in their favor, among these a restoration of the Cortes by the City of Barcelona, and returned to witness his downfall. On the return of the Queen Mother, he was made General, and appointed NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

war ended than Christina, believing herself firmly established in power, began to withdraw the conces-sions she had made, the result of which was an immediate popular reaction against her Government, ending in her being compelled to flee the kingdom and take refuge in France, leaving her daughter behind her. The regency then devolved upon Espartero, whom Christina had been compelled to summon to the head of affairs, and the guardianship of the young Queen was intrusted to his friend Arguelles had she remained in the hands of those men, who were solicitous to prepare her, by a proper course of training befitting her station, for the duties awaiting her as a sovereign; but the down-fall of Esparter on 1843 restored the Moderados or Conservatives to power, and led eventually to the return to Spain of Maria Christina. This latter event took place in 1845; but in 1843 the Cortes had by anticipation, eleven months before the time fixed by law, declared the majority of Isabella. On her aryoung Queen. There were several aspirants for her hand—the Infante Francisco d'Assis, her cousin; the Count de Trapani, son of Ferdinand II., King of the Two Sicilies; the Count de Montémolin, son of Don Carlos, sustained by Russia and the other Courts of the North; and, lastly, Prince Leopold of Cobourg, presented by England. French influence, which was faverable to the first-named candidate, assisted by the intrigues of the Queen mother, prevailed, and Isabella became the wife of her cousin. The match turned out to be an ill-assorted one. Of uncongenial dispositions, Isabella and her husband have never known what domestic peace means, and their redispositions, Isabella and her husband have never known what domestic peace means, and their repeated estrangements have given rise to no end of painful scandais about the Queen. After her marriage, which took place Oct. 10, 1846, just before she had completed her 16th year. Isabella seemed to lean toward the Liberal party in Spain; but this was only for a short time. Completely under the influence of her mother, the Moderados soon succeeded in making her their own, and a decidedly reactionary policy was adopted by the Government both with regard to foreign relations and domestic affairs. Isabella broke with England; she established diplomatic relations with Austria and Prussia, which had both of them up to that time refused to recognize her as the issue of the contest between freedom and despotism in the old home of the Inquisition became only a question of time. Hence it is that for the last 20 years Spain has had hardly a single year of unbroken internal peace, popular tunults and revolts following each other in rapid succession, provoked by the attitude and the measures of the Government toward the Liberal party. In the presence of these disturbances, Queen Isabella has generally shown a disposition to yield to the popular demands; but the immediate danger passed, the insurrection quelled, she has never failed to return to the policy which she seems to have learned only too well from her unprin-

rom its very commencement to the present time, and inlike her Royal sister of England, she must have experienced to the full the truth of the apotheum, 'I neasy lies the head that wears a crown." Her in-Spanish: the invasion of Santo Pointingo, undertaken to recover possession of that ancient colony of Spain, but ending in disaster, and disgrace to the National arms; the intervention, jointly with France and England, in the Republic of Mexico; and the futtle attempts of Spain to coerce the Republics of Chili and Peru. In person, Queen Isabella possesses note of the charms peculiar to her sex, being both very stout, and very plain.

The Duke of Montpensier, whose name is mentioned in the Cable dispatches as concerned in the revolution, is the brother-in-law of Queen Isabella, having married her sister, the Infanta Marie Louise, October, 1846. This marriage will be remembered as the famous match made by the late Louis Phillippe, which created at the time so much excitement, and almost led to a war between England and France. The Duke was, a few months ago, exiled from Spain by the Government, on the suspiction of being a party to the revolutionary designs of the Liberal generals. He has since resided in Portugal.

ESPARTELIO.

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ESPARTERIO.

Espartero, Duke of Victory, famous both as a soldier and a statesman, and a pon whom the Revolutionists have fixed as Fresident of the Provisional Government they contemplate forming, is one of those who have grown gray in the service of their country. He was born in 1722, and his life has been for the greater part of it crowded with incident. In 1898, when Napoleon invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the Spanish army. He subscendently fought in the South American colonies during the war for independence, and so greatly distinguished himself by his talents and bravery that he rose rapidly through different grades, until at the close of the war he held the rank of Brigadier-General, Having though the ferniced to the mother country, the outbreak of the Carlist insurrection found him a warm supporter of the claims of the infant queen Isabella, to whose cause he rendered such important service in his military capacity, that he was appointed to very high command in the army, and honored with the title of Duke of Victory. Having allied himself with the Exaltations, and attempted to establish a policy of Victory. Having allied himself with the Exaltation, and then at the close of the war, Ciristima, elaber the produced of victory distinct the cost of the produced of the army and the sort of the carlists, before a contract of the produced of victory. Having allied himself with the Exaltations, and attempted to establish a policy of European Governments, and in the India freedom, and then at the close of the war. Ciristima, elaber the carlists, broke faith with the Exaltation, and attempted to establish a policy of European Governments, and in the luftiference eventually succeeded in overturning the Gover great abilities in support of constitutional freedom, and then at the close of the war, Christina, clated by her triumph over the Carlists, broke faith with the Exaltados, and attempted to establish a policy of reaction. Espartero headed the opposition which eventually succeeded in overturning the Government, and compelling the perfidious Queen Mother to seek safety by flight. He succeeded Christina as Regent, in which capacity he displayed extraordinary energy and tact, and amid great difficulties maintained himself in power for nearly three ary energy and tact, and amid great deficients maintained himself in power for nearly three years. But the intrigues of his political opponents, incessantly carried on during the whole period of his administration, at length succeeded in depriving him of power and driving him from the country. Deserted by the army he was left powerless, and on the 30th of July, 1848, he embarked at Cadiz for England, the Cortes having previously proclaimed his forfeiture of all his army he was left powerless, and on the 30th of July, 1848, he embarked at Cadiz for England, the Cortes having previously proclaimed his forfeiture of all his titles. In 1848 the decree which had stripped him of those titles having been annulled, Espartero returned to Spain and resumed his place in the Senate, but shortly after he withdrew himself from public life, and did not emerge from his retreat until 1854, when Queen Isaballa, to save her throne, was compelled to call apon him and place him at the head of allairs. In conjunction with Gen. O'Donnell, to whom was assigned the post of Minister of War in the new Cabinet, Espartero entered upon the difficult task of administering the Government of Spain. But the Coalition party was unfortunate. The Exaltado party gradually became divided, the liberal portion, or Progressistas, attaching themselves to Espartero, while the Conservative branch recognized O'Donnell as their chief. After a struggle of two years' duration between the two divisions, the latter triumphed, and Espartero was dismissed from the Ministry, and O'Donnell commanded by the Queen to form a new Administration. The dismissal of Espartero was the signal for a fresh insurrection, in which, however, it does not appear that he took any part; and since then he has contented himself with the position of Senator, taking litle or no active part in the turnoil of Spannsh politics, until about two months since, when he was called upon by the Queen to form a new Ministry, in which, however, he did not succeed.

GEN. PRIM.

This famous soldier and hold revolutionist is by

GEN. PRIM.

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to the post of Governor of Madrid. It was not long, however, before he fell into disgrace with the Queen, for having failed to suppress an insurrection which had broken out in Barcelona, and which he had undertaken to put down. His known liberal opinions made him obnoxious to the Conrt, and it was attempted to crush him altogether by accusing him of conspiracy against the Government, and an attempt to assassinate Narvaez. Being put upon his trial on these charges, he defended himself victoriously as regards the second, but was found gailty of conspiracy, and sentenced to six years imprisonment. On the petition of his mother he was released, after six months incarceration, and for many years after withdrew altogether from public life. He reappeared during the Crimean war, fighting on the side of Turkey, and afterward played a brilliant part in the war with Morocco. He commanded the Spanish Contingent of the allied army of intervention in Mexico, and when the designs of France against the independence of that republic became manifest, he separated himself from the French and English, and forthwith withdrew his troops and returned to Spain. In January, 1866, he headed an insurrectionary movement in Spain, but it proved abortive, and Prim was compelled to leave the country. He has since resided partly in Belgium and partly in England. Prim is the sworn foe of the Government of Queen Isabella. His creed is—as set forth by himself in one of his proclamations calling the people to arms—"there is nothing grander or juster than revolutions when they are necessitated by a nation's misery or an army's suffering; when disorder has been elevated into a system and oppression has attained the limits of tyranny." What his charges are against the Spanish Government may be gathered from the same document, and these farnish the true explanation of the present movement, as they constitute the best justification of the revolutionists. "Agriculture is suffering," he says; "all trades are staguant; the press and the Parliament are co the brow of every honest Spaniard when he looks upward to the throne or down upon his degraded countrymen. The Government has recourse to every kind
of torture; it framples our laws under foot, and
stifles the cries of outraged opinion by purloining the
public money. * Revolution is the sole remedy
for these crying evils."

MINISTER JOHNSON AND G. F. TRAIN. Soon after the arrival of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson in London, the erratic George Francis Train, who is imprisoned at Dublin for an alleged debt, ad-

who is imprisoned at Dublin for an alleged debt, addressed him two letters, asking him to intercede for his release. The following is Mr. Johnson's reply:

U.S. LEGATION, LONDON, SEPL. 7, 1868.

DEAR SIE: Your two notes of the 17th of August and 2d of this month were duly received. You do me injustice in supposing, as your second note intimates, that I have been wanting in courtesy or kindness in failing to reply to the first. What you desired me to do in that was to call your case to the attention of Lord Stanley. He was then on the Continent, and did not return until last evening. As soon as I can obtain an interview with nim I will bring your matter to his aftention, and lose no time one. As soon as I can obtain a struction, and lose no time ill bring your matter to his attention, and lose no time in advising you of the result. I had supposed that you new me too well to think for a moment that I could be indifferent to the rights or interests of any American itizen. And hoping that I may prove this in your intance, I remain, very respectfully, your obscilent servent.

KEVERDY JOHNSON.

MAZZINI ON THE EASTERN QUESTION. Mazzini has addressed to the Polish nation the

following letter on the Eastern question :

BROTHERS: Having observed that, in the crisis which is preparing in the East, many Poles are setting out on a alse path, allow me, through your means, to address a lew words to your compatriots.

Poles, in order not to be deceived, you have but to consist the blood which flows in your veins, your national raditions, and the mission to which God summons you,

dogna of laberty, our common description of the Eastern fatalism. Poland has continued the work of Greece; the battles of the Morava, Choezim, and Vienna have continued Marathon and Salamia. This is why the name of Poland is a sacred name. This is why, as with Greece, Poland will revive, spite of all.

The blood which flows in your veins is Selave. You are brothers of the men who inhabit and claim for themselves the soil, by them made ferthe, of Posnila, Herzelves and Servia. These mon, these

we walk painfully through the sorrows and the pains inseparable from a strong birth toward a new epoch. At each new epoch history shows us a new element working and strengthening itself in nations already established, and joining its life to theirs. This double sign exists to day: on one side the people—the working classes, the operatives; on the other, the Selave family of nations claiming their franchise in the European association. In this double phenomenon has the law of your life. The first conducts you logically, like all of us, to a Republic; the second points out your part in the East and elsewhere.

in the East.

Every time these peoples are agitated—each time that they attempt to vindicate a right or a territory—while monarchical Europe says "No," and Democracy is silent, then, abandoned, repulsed, and monaced, they lend an ear to the Czar, who tells them, "I am the enemy of the Turk; sooner or later I shall fight him." It is then we who are laboring to throw these peoples into the Czar's arios.

The day when Europe shall say to the European and

The day when Europe shall say to the European and Christian populations of the Asiatic and Mahometan Turkian Empire. "We recognize your rights; we sympathize with your future, but we most guard ourselves aramst the Muscovite usurpation which would destroy all balance between the Czar and us. We must be guaranteed against this, and our guarantee can only be in your strength. Be, then, strong for union. Every time that an isolated movement takes place among you, we see danger for ourselves, for your weakness will be an incitement to Russia. Close up your ranks. Overcome traditional prejudices, whose catases no longer exist. Rest the basis of an alliance between Sclaves, Greeks, and Romans in a confederation which shall have Constantinople for its center—a free amplictryome town, not belonging exclusively to any one of you. Show your selves, with the certainty of your success, a new strong barrier raised against the projects of the Czar, and we will support your movement." On this same day Panslavism will vanish like a dream before reality.

This language should be yours: the aim it expresses to establish a solid practical understanding between these three races who divide Eastern Europe, and to support by word and deeds their emancipation from the supremacy of their Asiatic is vaders—is the only aim worthy of you, the only one which your traditions and your faith command. In supporting the Turk you abdicate to-day your right to independence; and to-morrow, when you are compelled to fire upon the Sclaves, your nationality.

Your mission in the East is, moreover, only a part of

Your mission in the East is, moreover, only a part of Your mission in the East is, moreover, only a part of your general mission. The times are ripe for the Sclaves: their pational advent will be an important fact of this century. The Crarkinows it, and that is why he trees, as monarchy has done in Italy and Germany, to avail himself of a movement which would else pursue a course hostile to Crarkin. Poles! It is your part to baffle him by occupying his position.

hostile to Crarism. Poles: It is your part to baile allow by occupying his position.

Place yourself regularly in the vanguard of the Sclave movement; be the chiefs of the crusade. The Republic afone can kill Panslavism. Republicans as were your fathers, but with the enlarged Republican ideas such as the present times, and the long martyrdom of your people call for, raise your standard, "God and Liberty for all your brethren!"

call for, raise your standard, "God and Liberty for all your brethren!"

Repulse all royal suggestions—every promise coming from an established government. They have always deceived you—they will deceive you again. Count only on your-elive—on the holmess of your mission, and on the peoples who understand it, and follow an aim analogous to yours.

"The cradle of the Sclave spirit." as your poet Micklewicz said to the College of France, "can be found nowhere but in the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain the midst of a people, who among the Sclavonic brain, which owes the most to Europe, and which has served Europe the most." You are this people. Recognize this fact, and be the guides of Sclave thought, as your poets have been its prophets. In that lies your and our welfare.

Louisn. 1968.

THE CAMILLA RIOTS.

THE MASSACRES IN CAMILLA-LIVES SAVED BY THE MASONIC SIGNAL-NEGROES HUNTED

WITH DOGS-THE INVESTIGATION. ATLANTA, Sept. 24.-Au official investigation of the Camilla massacre shows that it was even more bloody and atrocious than was at first reported. Capt. Pierce and Mr. Murphy saved their lives by making the Masonic signal. The negroes were hunted with dogs, and when caught they were butchered in cold blood. The Democrats of the Legislature adopted a whitewashing report, yesterday, and to-day Mr. Bryant, of the House, moved to reconsider this action and to send the report back to the committee, with instructions to make it full and impartial; but the Democrats in the House, aware that the committee had whitewashed the Riot, promptly voted down the motion to reconsider. Gen. Sibley has sent an officer to Camilla to make a searching investigation and to report upon this massacre. Judge Pierce of Indiana passed through here to-day, on his way to Albany, to see his brother. who is badly wounded.

LETTER FROM THE HON. B. H. HILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have read all you have said in THE TRIB UNE on the subject of the collision at Camilla in the State of Georgia. I beg permission to make a state ment which will present this whole affair in its true light to you and the Northern people.

Early in the canvass the whites of that State (nine-

tenths of whom are Democrats) received positive in-

formation that the negroes were being encouraged to arm themselves and hold nightly drills in military style. They were told that the object of the Demoeratic party was to reënslave them, and that they must resist its success by force, and especially kill negroes who should vote the Democratic ticket. Very soon this canard, which originated in the Leagues, was openly proclaimed. White and colored speakers at public meetings advised the negroes to get ready to fight, and were reminded that they could use the torches for dwellings as well as the guns and axes against people. A painful rumor obtained currency that the acting Governor (Bullock) was in sympathy with, if not actually aiding this movement. I do not know that this was actually so. This state of things naturally created alarm. Several outbreaks were attempted, and several conspiracies to kill white people were detected, and the negroes, when arrested in different portions of the State, said they had authority and orders to this effect. We also most satisfactorily obtained information that the object of the few whites who incited the negroes to their crimes was two-fold. 1st. To place the negroes, by discipline and excitement, beyond the influences which might induce them to vote with the Democrats, or not to vote at all. 2d. To provoke collisions expressly to influence the Northern people with charges of Rebel outrages." Now the interests and the policy of the whites was just the reverse. In the first place, it was Democratic property, and Democratic families, which would be endangered if riots occurred. In the next place, if the negroes became demoralized by these politico-military organcrops, and their impoverished condition made them anxious to gather as much as possible for the antici pated high prices. But lastly, we knew that the on the vote of the Northern States, and we were exceedingly anxious to avoid every possible occurrence which could excite the passions our families, our maturing crops, and our party policy all combined to make us auxious-unuthe responsibility will ever know the difficulties

we resolved by common concert and counsel, First: To bear every insult, and even outrage, possible, and never to resist or resort to force in any form, except when actually necessary to protect

ties, all these nightly drillings, secret military organizations, and armed assemblages, of every character,

as calculated to break the peace,
We had no confidence that the Governor would voluntarily aid us. Therefore, letters were addressed to the Legislature urging action. The Legislature did act by passing resolutions requesting and urging the Governor to issue his proclamation forbidding these armed demonstrations. The Governor issued his proclamation, but in a style and with false charges which greatly confirmed the worst fears of the whites as to his sympathy with these movements.

But we had the proclamation, and we hoped that all threatened dangers would disappear. Now, there was not the slightest desire, as you seem to think, of nterfering with the constitutional right of black and white "to keep and bear arms," or to have Republican meetings-as many and as long as they desire. We only desired to prevent military drills, and organizations not authorized by law, and armed assemblages calculated to break the peace; and these we desired to prevent by legal authority, executed by the civil officer. You now have the exact reason why the Sheriff met the approaching, armed procession, and after exhibiting the Governor's proclamation, told the leaders they could hold the meeting peaceably, but begged them not to attempt it in violation of that proclamation.

Camilla is a very small village of not exceeding. I would say, 300 inhabitants-black and white-men. women, and children.

A large assemblage of negroes gathered from surrounding counties, led by these white men, and all armed, and to be excited by inflammatory speeches. and many of them by other causes, placed the people, families, and houses of that little village in danger of pillage, rape and burning, with the alternative, if prevented, of fearful "Rebel outrages," to kill negroes, and prevent free speech, scattered all over the North just as the State election was approaching which, it was believed, would determine the Presidential election!

I know both Pierce and Murphy, the two white nen who conducted this whole affair. They are of the most emphatic specimens of what are termed carpet-baggers. Before the passage of the Reconstruction measures, there was no complaint heard against them. These measures disfranchised every intelligent white citizen who had held office in that country. Pierce settled as a Bureau agent in Lee County, and Murphy in Dougherty County, adjoining the county in which Camilla is situated; and in the Counties of Lee and Dougherty there are five negroes to one white. I have no idea that one dozen white Republicans could be found in the three counties. Thus, you see at a glance the temptations offered to Pierce and Murphy to get offices by the large negro votes. Accordingly since the passage of the reconstruction measures these men have sorted with the negroes. Pierce was for a time a candidate for Congress at the last election. He has now received the nomination for that position from a convention of negroes. Murphy was elected Sheriff by the negroes at the last election, but was unable to give the bond. He is now, I believe, on the electoral ticket. We have narrowly escaped several bloody riots in that region before. Our people here believed these men, especially the latter, incited them. They were both distinctly in view, with others, when we counted the difficulties in the way of preserving peace, and when we sought to secure the procla-

But in spite of that proclamation, and all the remonstrances of our people, and the fears of our women and children, they persisted in holding armed assemblages of negroes, and the Camilla riot is the unfortunate result.

This Camilla riot, properly understood, will ex-

hibit to the Northern people more clearly than a thousand speeches could, the exact reason why the Southern whites are, at present, unwilling to extend universal, indiscriminate suffrage to the negroes. It

is because they can be taken possession of by a very few bad white men seeking office at their hands, and made terrors to society, and destroyers of safety for property and security for families. Many of the more intelligent understand and repudiate these infinences, but the greater number do not. In these very counties of Lee and Dougherty, in

which Prince and Murphy reside, I do personally know (for I plant in both those counties) that in 1866 -after the surrender, mark you-lands were selling from \$10 to \$20 per acre. Immediately after the passage of these reconstruction measures these very lands commenced declining, and I do know that some of them have recently been sold (with cotton as high as it was in 1866) at one dollar per acre in gold!

menaced and our property depreciated, is certainly a fearful and sad condition. Let every man in the North place himself, his family, and his property in this condition in his native country, and then, when lawful way, to avert these dangers, let him hear himself denounced as "a Rebel," "an enemy," and a traitor," and guilty of "Rebel outrages," and he will have some idea of the exact condition of the Southern whites, many of whom did all in their power, like the writer, to prevent Secession, and who have never seen the day when they would not give their lives to preserve the Constitution.

Our people bear these evils. Is there any other people on earth who would bear them so patiently? Why do they bear them? Because they look hopefully to the Northern people to resene them. They love every man North who is willing to rescue them. They want, above all things, peace. They will make any other sacrifice, accede to any other demand the North can make, to secure peace. But they cannot and they will not consent, by their own act, to dishonor themselves by disfranchising their wisest and best men, and agree to a scheme which must place their wives and their children, and their little remnant of property, under the domination of ignorant, semi-barbarous negroes, excited and led on by a few bad white men, who have no desire but to get office at the hands of these negroes. Why should they, for peace, consent to that which must destroy all peace? Yours, very truly,

New-York, Sept. 24, 1868.

THE ALABAMA MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT REPUDIATED BY THE REBEL DEMOCRACY. MONTGOMERY, Sept. 24.—The Legislature today did nothing, and will probably take no action relating
to an election for Presidential electors until the return of
the Committee that has been sent to Washington to ask for
troops. Many members of the Legislature are said to be
opposed to an election by the people, and will prevent it
if they can. The memorial which the Committee bear to
Washington allege that there is really no respect for the
laws in the State, and that civil officers are prevented
from discharging their duties by threats from the people.
A very large meeting was held in this city last night, and
the following resolutions were adopted:

and memorial.

Resolved, N. That a copy of these resolvitors be sent to the President of the Cutted States.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN IN MONTREAL. MONTREAL, Sept. 24.- The cricket match was resumed this morning at 11:30. Jupp and Smith went to the wickets, and soon ran up a good score by clear hitting bowling. He made a good score of 42. Griffith came in next, and, assisted by Jupp, they hit the bowling about very hard, until at last Jupp gave a difficult chapce which was cleverly caught by Draper off Brown's bowling. Jupp made altegether 50, and was loudly cheered as he left the wicket. The vacancy was filled by Freeman, and the two were soon kept busy by Griffith, who went to hitting the bowling all over the field. Free man was the first to retire, after running up a quick score of 22. He was bowled by Brown. Shaw came in next and exhibited some lively play. He at length lost his companion, Griffith, who was cleverly caught at long field by Corporal Clare. Griffith's score of 65, consisted of 5 fours, 5 threes, 6 doubles, and 22 singles. The next to come in was Lilly white. He played steadily for some lime, when Shaw was caught by Peppis, off Brown's bowling. for 11. Tarrant then came in, and Lilly white retired directly, afterward for four, being eleverly caught by Corporal Clare. Pooley now joined Tarrant, and the pair together had great fun, and stole more runs than the rest of the Eleven put together. Tarrant, after running up a nice score of 16, was caught by Toto off Brown's bowling, and made way for Chadwood, who was very unincky, and got caught by Hope, off Roso's bowling, on his second hall. Wilsher now came in, and played very steadily. At 2:30, the stumps were drawn for the day, and Pooley stood at 34, not out, and Wilsher four, not out. The total score was 314 for nine wickets. The batting on the part of the Eleven was very fine, and the bowling and fielding by the Twenty-two was equally bad. The weather was rather cold, but it did not appear to affect the attendance, which was very good. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. field by Corporal Clare. Griffith's score of 69, consisted of

COL. FORSYTH AND THE INDIANS. FORT WALLACE, Kansas, Sept. 24 .- The scout

who left Col. Forsyth's camp on the night of the 19th ust., came in to-day. He reports that the party had plenty of ammunition, and were in good spirits, but their rations were all gone, and their only subsistence was horse and mule meat. They could sustain themselves six days longer. The Indians were evidently sick of their bargain. Were it not for the condition of the wounded the party would come through to Fort Wallace. They were confident of whipping the enemy if again attacked. The Indians lost 25 killed and many wounded. They took the most of their dead from the field after night. It was confidently expected that Cols. Bankbead and Car

GEN. SULLY PURSUING THE INDIANS. FORT DODGE, Kansas, Sept. 19.-Gen. Sully has driven the Indians, and is in pursuit as far South, and beyond the borders of Texas. He has had several fights, whipping the red men badly, killing and wounding 70 of their number. The loss of the troops is slight.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-ARMY OFFICER.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24.—Capt. Schultz, an ex-officer of the Federal army, blow his brains out this morning in the garden of a citizen, from whose employment he had been discharged. He braves a family in New-York City.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

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TORONTO, Sept. 24.—A writ of habeas corpus has been granted by Chief-Justice Draper, directing the jailer of the county jail at Essex to bring up Frank Reno and Charles Anderson, who were committed to Windsor jail for extradition on a charge of shooting at Americus Wheldon with intent to kill, a Mansfield, fud. The discharge of the prisoners was sought on the ground that "shooting with intent to kill" does not come under the Ashburton treaty.

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

JUDGE WYLIE'S DECISION-SUIT AGAINST COM-MISSIONER ROLLINS-EMBELLISHMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS-PERRY FULLER-DR. GURLEY-ROBERT LINCOLN-THE PHIL-ADELPHIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DEMON-STRATION-APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 24, 1868. The discharge of Surratt to-day by Judge Wylie is the principal topic of conversation to-night. Wylie's decision is looked upon as really extraordinary. His refusal to allow the case to go before a full bench, and his refusal to hold the prisoner on a new charge which the United States District-Attorney was ready to offer against him surprise the members of the bar. He did this, too, in the face of the offer of the District-Attorney to put on the stand three new witnesses, one of whom traveled with Surratt from Elmira to Harrisburg when the latter was on his way to Washington, while the other two saw and spoke with Surratt in Washington on the day of the murder. The Marshal was busy this afternoon in paying witnesses who had been summoned in the he makes the most peaceable efforts possible, in a Surratt case. It is believed that the Government will not attempt further to prosecute him.

While Congress was in session, one Alexander, As sessor of Internal Revenue in the VIIIth Pennsylvania District, was removed by the President on the recommendation of Commissioner Rollins and Mr. Getz, the Congressman of the District, and a Mr. Marks was appointed in his place. Alexander has instituted a suit in the courts against Messrs. Rollins and Getz, charging them with conspiracy to injure his character, in baving him removed by the President. Warrants have been granted for their arrest; that for Mr. Getz was served on that gentleman yesterday. He has entered bonds in \$5,000 to appear.

Ten thousand dollars, which was appropriated by the last Congress to improve, extend, and beautify the Capitol grounds, has been expended under the direction of Mr. Clark, the architect, and Gen. Mich ler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, and a marked improvement has been made. The rubbish which necessarily accumulated when the building was in process of completion has been removed, and the terraces have been built up in accordance with the plan

Word has reached the Treasury Department that Perry Fuller arrived in New-Orleans, on Saturday last, with his carpet-bag, and that he would immediately enter upon his duties of Collector of the Port. Fuller's friend, Senator Ross, is still here, but goes away next week.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley of the New-York-ave. Presbyterian Church, a prominent elergyman of this city, was brought here, to-day, from the country in a dying condition. His friends say there is no hope of his

Robert Lincoln, son of ex-President Lincoln, was married to-night to Miss Nellie Harlan, daughter of Senator Harlan. Bishop Simpson of the M. E. Church performed the ceremony.

The Deutcher Veteran Bund of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union met last evening, and selected Gen. Joseph Gerhardt and K. G. Grand to represent the German Union in the Convention of Boys in Blue to be held in Philadelphia intOctober next. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements has published the following circular for the information of all intending to participate in the National Conven-

tion on October 1 and 2:

1. Delegations are requested to be uniformed as far as practicable, and to take torches, or arrange to obtain them in Philadelphia on their arrival. No particular uniform is adopted. There will be a great and pleasing variety in the line.

2. The locality of each delegation should be designated

2. The locality of each delegation should be designated by a transparency.

3. As there will be a rush for quarters; and as it is entirely beyond the power of the Committee, with its limited means to arrange quarters for an army of perhaps 20,000 men, each delegation is requested to send a competent person to Philadelphia in advance to secure lodgings. Many delegations have already done this.

4. Transportation has been arranged over the main avenues of ruitroad travel at one cent per mite. All tributary reads and branches must be arranged with by the various delegations.

5. Farther information will be given at Committee Rems, Continental Hotel, on Sept. 20, and 3ct. 1 and 2.

The following is the programme arranged for the

Oct. 1, at 3 p. m., reception of delegations by the Mayor Independence squares 7 p. m. Mayor

Revenue appointments have been made as follows:
Storekeepers—W. H. Hervey, Vith Kentneky District;
John J. Briscoe, Ist Michigan; John H. Colvin, Ist Illinois; Sandford G. Givan, Villth Kentneky; John R. Williams, Vth New-Jersey; W. H. Morris, Nebraska;
Thomas Cooley, Villth New-York; David Hageerty and
John R. Kelly, Ist Pennsylvania; W. C. D. Stevenson,
Ivin Indian; John E. Baum, Hd Pennsylvania; Sponcer
Ellsworth and Samuel R. Baker, Vth Illinois; R. Fitzsimonis, Villth New-York, Gaugers—Francis V. Enring, XXXIII New-York, J. Newton Shilite, Vth Illinois;
James McKee, Vth Iowa; Josiah H. Furman, XIIIth
Pennsylvania; W. H. Bussard and John Vanderrer, Hid
Olno, Tebacco Inspector—E. H. McKay, IVth Keatacky.
The Evening Star Says:
We nave every reason to believe that the cause of the
protracted session of the Cabinet yesterday was a discussion as to whether there was a session of the protracted session of the Cabinet yesterday was a discussion at the appointments made during the recess lind terminated, and the offices were now vacant. The President
held that he had not been informed of any session, and
therefore he did not recomize any. Revenue appointments have been made as follows:

DISCHARGE OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 .- In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Wylie discharged Surratt under the statute of limitation, the indictment not having been found within two years after the offense was alleged to have statute of limitation, the indictment not having been found within two years after the offense was alleged to have been committed. The Criminal Court having yesterday sustained the defense, Mr. Merrick to-day set up in bar of judgment the Act of 1799, statute of limitation, claiming that the indictment against Surratt was not found within two years from the time of the commission of the alleged offense, and hence the prisoner was entitled to final discharge. After argument on both sides, Judge Wyle said that the indictment contained five several counts, charging that the offense was committed on the 6th of March, 1865, and on other days intervening between that time and the 15th of April of the same year. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty generally in June last, and that plea remained on record until the meeting of this Court, at its adjourned term, several days ago, when he asked and obtained permission to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and filed a speeml pica to enable him to plead the benefit of the proclamation of pardon and amnesty. The Court, considering that he never before had an opportunity to plead for pardon under the proclamation, gave him permission to withdraw the plea of "not guilty," and the next day he filed a special plea, that the amnesty proclamation was applicable to his case. The Government, through its representative, demurred to this plea. The demurrer is a general demurrer for substantial defects in the plea, and not for informality. After two days of argument on the issue, the Court intimated that it would sustain the demurrer, the plea being bad, and the proclamation not applicable to the offense charged. This morning the counsel formed to the defense indicated that there was still another ground which the Court should take into consideration in support of the plea. That was, that the offense charged in the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed more than two years before the indictment was committed more than two years for indict been committed. The Criminal Court having yesterday

that the prisoner was discharged. Surratt, having been congratulated by his friends, retired. The District Attorney proposed, if necessary, to prepare another indictment to meet the views of the Court. Judge Wylie said that the District Attorney could have Surratt rearrested on the charge. The Court had no judicial knowledge of Surratt's absence from the country. On the face of the record it appeared that the alleged crime was committed more than two years ago. If so he could not be prosecuted, no man could be deprived of life or hierty under the statute like that. The Court had no right to hold Surratt to bail. The District Attorney did not wish to argue against the decision, but, as the subject was of great practical importance, he wanted to say—Judge Wylie here interrupted he gentleman, by remarking that he had announced his opinion, and that therefore it was not necessary for the gentleman to say anything more. The District Attorney then entered an appeal from the decision of the Court.